



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## MAD WATERS' WORK.

### PORTIONS OF NEW ENGLAND DEVASTATED.

Torrent Sweeps Down Pequabuck Valley—Spaniards at Barcelona Show with Rage and Hate—\$1,000,000 Fire Loss at Halifax.

### Floods Sweep Out Human Life.

The greatest flood in the history of the Pequabuck Valley, in Connecticut, occurred Sunday morning, spreading ruin and desolation on every hand. The town of Bristol was a heavy sufferer during the storm of a few weeks ago, when six men lost their lives, but the waste of water Sunday eclipses all previous records. At Brooklyn a mill owner lost his life, and several accidents are reported from other points. The heavy rain and melting snow on the mountains swelled the basin of the old copper mine dam in Whigville, until it burst, tearing away 100 feet wide in the granite masonry and letting a volume of water covering seventy-five acres and forty feet high into the river below, which itself was a roaring deluge. The great body of water took down the valley with a roar that was heard above the noise of the storm for miles away. The roar of the flood aroused families for miles around and many people whose houses the flood had not reached packed up what effects they could in anticipation of being summarily evicted. The highway bridges on nearly all roads crossing the Pequabuck were swept away. The lower stories of dozens of houses were covered with water all the morning, and much property in the cellars was ruined.

### SPANIARDS WILD FOR WAR.

#### Are Exceedingly Wroth Over Resolution Passed by Congress.

Headlines in the Chicago Tribune Monday, relating to the action of Spaniards when they received news of the Cuban resolutions passed by Congress, read: "Spanish Mob Stones Our Flag—Fierce Attack Made by 15,000 Men on the United States Consulate in Barcelona—Police Repel Rioters After a Hard Fight—Rage of the People Against Uncle Sam Fanned to Fever Heat at a Public Meeting—Legation at Madrid in Imminent Danger—Public Feeling Is Intense, and Hasty Preparations Are Being Made for a War—Students Are Shouting, 'Death to the Yankees!' in the Streets." The news created great interest at Washington. A special cabinet meeting was held, and a demand was made from Spain that this government disavow the Senate's action. Officials at Washington expect quick and ample apology from Spain, and reparation for whatever damage may have been inflicted.

### SMALLPOX APPEARS IN MISSOURI

#### State Authorities Establish Quarantine at the Penitentiary.

The State penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., was quarantined by order of the State Board of Health, and until the quarantine is raised, no one will be permitted to enter or leave that institution. The order is caused by the prevalence of smallpox at Pleasant Hill, Nevada, and Kansas City. There are no cases at the penitentiary, and the order is taken as a precautionary measure. Pleasant Hill patients carried the disease both to Nevada and Kansas City. At Pleasant Hill there are about twelve cases, and eight houses have been quarantined, and in Kansas City there are three cases, and one house has been isolated.

### BURGESS CALLS FOR LIBERIA.

At least forty people, all young men and boys, were injured at the Casino Roller Skating Rink at Fall River, Mass., Friday evening, three probably fatally. The Fall River and New Bedford Polo Clubs were playing a sharply contested game, and more than 2,000 people looked on from the balconies. Without the least warning, the guard rail in the east gallery gave way and 150 people were thrown to the skating surface, twenty feet below. Benches became couches for the wounded and the big rink soon took on the appearance of a hospital, to which a large corps of physicians had been summoned. The accident was due to the mass of onlookers pressing as close as possible to the rail to watch a critical play close to the gallery.

### Hope Is in the West.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "In some quarters business gains; at the West, rather than at the East, but there is no general change for the better, although hopefulness still predominates. The want of sufficient demand for the products of great industries still retards actual improvement. Strikes of some importance in garment making and kindred lines affect trade in Chicago and Baltimore, but there are fewer labor difficulties than usual, as existing conditions warn wage-earners that controversies at this time are unwise."

### John Jacob Astor Must Be Poor.

John Jacob Astor has grown poor in personal property during the past year, it is said—so much so that the tax commissioners of New York are reported to have expressed surprise. The idea that Mr. Astor might, perchance, be forced to borrow in order to pay the city the money due it has been freely talked about. This year Mr. Astor pleads guilty of owning only \$250,000 of personal property. Last year he was worth ten times as much, admitted the fact and paid taxes on it.

### To Strike Out the Word Male.

Susan B. Anthony has gone to California to begin a struggle for the striking out of the word male from the State's Constitution. Lectures will be given in each of the fifty-seven counties of the State during the campaign.

### Halifax Is Scorched.

Fire broke out at midnight Monday in the wholesale and retail house furnishing establishment of Gordon & Keith, Halifax, N. S., and when gotten under control at 3 a. m. had practically wiped out the entire block. The damage is estimated at \$1,000,000.

### John G. Crump Dies on a Train.

John G. Crump, aged 43, of Baltimore, Md., a traveling salesman for N. M. Uri & Co., of Louisville, Ky., died suddenly on the train just as it reached New Haven, Conn.

### Homestake Mine Paying Richly.

One of the plants at Deadwood, S. D., under the Homestake management recently remodeled and its capacity increased 200 stamps, started up. Its capacity is 800 tons a day. The monthly dividend, No. 21, of 25 cents a share was paid, a total to date of \$3,75,000.

### Offers Homes to the Armenians.

A large number of the most prominent and influential clergymen in Toronto, Ont., met and discussed a scheme whereby Armenians may be induced to take up homes in the Canadian northwest. It is understood the Government will make a grant for this purpose.

### ADMIT AMERICAN STUDENTS.

French Universities Adopt Best Features of German System.

The recent action of the French Government in opening the French universities and high schools to American students is regarded by public educators in this country as a great interest in higher education. "The decree, which has just been issued by the Conseil Supérieur de l'Instruction Publique, practically removes the restrictions upon the admission of foreign students to the French universities and gives them a status substantially similar to that already accorded by the German universities. This concession on the French authorities is the result of a move initiated by Prof. El. J. V. Fisher of Chicago, who in May last addressed the Ministry of Public Instruction calling attention to the immense disparity in the number of American students at the French universities as compared with those engaged in post-graduate work in Germany, and suggesting in a general way certain modifications in the French regulations which would have a tendency to secure a fair share of the patronage of the American students desirous of completing their studies in Europe."

### SPANISH VICTORIES REPORTED.

Minister de Lome's Advices Say the Insurgents Are on the Run.

The Spanish Minister at Washington has received advices from Havana saying that bands of insurgents are marauding to the north of Taraco with the intention of diverting the attention of the troops, and to permit Gomez and Macero to cross to Mantanzas and enter the Cienaga de Zapata. The roads are guarded by the commands of Echagüe and Francis. One of the insurgent bands entered the town of San Antonio del Rio Blanco and was defeated by a hundred and fifteen Spaniards at Mayor. That same evening took place at the Ospina plantation. The insurgents responded to the floor where Cuba's cause was being argued before the Senate Friday, and in spite of all the rules, and threats to clear the galleries, the spectators applauded in every way.

### DIED OF OVERWORK.

#### Appalling Result of a London Coroners' Inquest.

As a result of a coroner's inquest upon a longshoreman's apprentice who recently died in London as a direct consequence of overwork, a special committee which has been making an investigation reports an appalling condition of affairs, and the motto is to be brought before Parliament at an early date. In the case of one lad of 17 years, the evidence, confirmed by the statement of the employers, showed that his total weekly hours of work, without sleep for nine consecutive nights, ranged from a minimum of 108 to 144. In another case of a lad of 10 the time sheets showed that during the week preceding his examination he had worked continuously 114 hours, or nearly five days and nights, without rest.

### ENCAMPMENT IN ST. PAUL.

#### Gen. Walker Says the G. A. R. Will Meet There in September.

Gen. Ivan N. Walker, head of the Grand Army of the Republic, has sent to Adj't Gen. Robbins, at the Grand Army headquarters in Indianapolis, his proclamation calling the annual encampment at St. Paul in the first week of September. Gen. Walker said he had lately visited all the principal Northern cities and found there was strong opposition to the project to hold a "blue and gray" parade in New York city on the Fourth of July.

### COLONISTS FOR LIBERIA.

#### Oklahoma Negroes Accepting Liberal Offers from African Republic.

Agents of the Liberian Government are at work at Guthrie, O. T., securing colored emigrants for that country. Six colored men left Monday night for Charlevoix to take passage and more will follow. They have been promised thirty acres of land each, a rove of oxen, provisions for three months and innumerable other things from the Liberian Government. Most of them give up every dollar they have in the world for their tickets of passage.

### Benefit of Weather Bureau.

Clef Moore, of the weather bureau, has made a special report to the Secretary of Agriculture with reference to the actual money value of cold-wave warnings to the people of this country, with special reference to the cold wave of Jan. 2 to 5 of the present year. That was one of unusual severity, spreading over the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of the southern portion of Florida. At every weather bureau station throughout this region the cold-wave flag was displayed, and the warnings were distributed at least twenty-four hours before the cold wave occurred. Reports received from 102 stations indicate that these warnings were directly instrumental in saving from destruction property exceeding \$3,500,000 in value. This estimate takes no account of the property saved as the result of these warnings distributed from the weather bureau stations to thousands of small towns and cities from which it has been impossible to obtain reports. The largest saving reported was by owners and shippers of perishable produce. Water pipes were protected in factories, residences and public buildings; the lines of trains regulated by railroad officials, while florists and agriculturists protected their hot houses. Reports of direct benefits were received from fuel dealers, owners of ice harvesters, farmers and stock raisers, river men and business men generally.

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### Three Children Dead.

Three children are dead and one lying at Johns Hopkins hospital in a precarious condition as the result of the fire caused by the igniting of coal oil in the house of Frederick Rose, Baltimore.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

#### Chicago—Cattle, common to prime,

\$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs, shipping grades,

\$5.00 to \$4.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50

to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 4c to 5c;

corn, No. 2, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2, 20c

to 21c; rye, No. 2, 4c to 4c; barley, 2c;

buckwheat, 2c to 2c; eggs, fresh,

10c to 11c; potatoes, per bushel, 18c to

25c; broom corn, 2c to 4c per pound for poor to choice.

#### Weds a Philadelphia Belle.

Leo A. Gutierrez, a member of the firm of Guiterman Brothers, of St. Paul, and Miss Clara Elson, a society belle of Philadelphia, were married. Nearly 100 guests were present.

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### Another Promise of Help.

island with his prompt pronouncements of coming butchery and his past record in that direction stirred up even the oldest and most conservative Senators to a pitch of sympathy and enthusiasm which was as genuine as it was unusual in the Senate chamber.

### An Impressive Scene.

There have been few more impressive scenes in that historic room than when Senator Sherman denounced the butchers in the Island of Cuba, and declared it to be his solemn conviction that unless a stop were put to them no mortal power could prevent the people of the United States from themselves marching over to the island of Cuba and setting it free, without waiting for slow Governmental processes. When he expressed his opinion on the sympathy of the American public the galleries burst into a long roll of spontaneous applause, men and women uniting their manifestations of approval. This is entirely against the rules of the Senate, but the Vice President and the Sergeant-at-Arms were powerless in the face of the people themselves who had come to see the first step taken toward Cuban freedom. At frequent intervals, in the proceedings the galleries took part, in spite of all threats to clear the seats.

The vote of G. to G. is a sufficient indication of the feeling of Congress, for the Senate is always the more conservative body and least liable to be set aside by popular clamor. As soon as the resolutions were passed in the Senate they were brought over to the House and were there received with cheering.

There was a good deal of careful maneuvering required to put the resolutions in a shape which would not embarrass the administration. Although the Constitution requires all resolutions to be submitted to the President before taking effect, it has been the custom of Congress not to send concurrent resolutions to the White House. They have been used only in expressing the opinion of Congress and are employed on matters which do not need legislative approval. In the present case it was desired only to express to the world that the American Congress was in favor of recognizing the Cuban patriots as belligerents, and also to put on record the belief that the time for securing the independence of the island was at hand. It was not desired to have them signed by the President, because if that were required it might embarrass him in his

### SENATE IS FOR CUBA.

#### RESOLUTIONS FAVORING RECOGNITION ARE PASSED.

Belligerent Rights Are to Be Fully Acknowledged—Weyler Called a Butcher and Spain an Outlaw Nation—Galleries Break Out in Applause.

### In Name of Humanity.

Resolved by the Senate the House of Representatives concurring, That in the opinion of Congress condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time now existing force of arms of the people of Cuba, and that the United States should be authorized to use all the means which may be necessary to end the neutrality between the contending powers according to such all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

Resolved, That the friendly offices of the United States shall be offered by the President to the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

Vice President Stevenson was unable to express the wild enthusiasm with which the galleries responded to the floor when Cuba's cause was being argued before the Senate Friday, and in spite of all the rules, and threats to clear the galleries, the spectators applauded in every way.

**SENATE AND HOUSE.**

### WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

A Week's Proceedings in the Halls of Congress—Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon—An Impartial Review of the Business.

### The National Solons.

The stand taken by the administration throughout the Cuban affair has been that inasmuch as the United States have a treaty with Spain they are bound to observe its provisions.

The President stated pretty clearly that the responsibility for any action, as far as Cuba was concerned, lay with Congress. All that he said was that Spain, being a friendly nation, must have the benefit of her treaty.

Friends of the President declare that he has never been other than willing to grant belligerent rights to Cuba, but that he is distinctly unwilling to assume responsibility in the matter which should be shouldered by Congress. Congress, however, decided unwilling to take the initiative in a matter which may cause active hostility with Spain. He is known to have declared himself recently to one of his friends in the Senate, and is represented as saying: "Let Congress do it. I am not willing to let the Senate do it."

No one expects Spain to let the island go without a struggle, but it was considered to be the only proper thing for this country to do to make a peaceful proposition first and then, in case that were rejected, to secure independence by armed intervention if necessary.

### West for Cubans.

A stirring speech by Mr. Vest in behalf of Cuba on the eve of Thursday in the Senate. It came unexpectedly, and served to arouse enthusiasm.

The Senate agreed that the final vote on the Cuban question would be taken at 4 p. m. Friday, and the debate was proceeding. Mr. White of California and Mr. Gray of Delaware contended as a legal proposition that the United States could not at this time recognize Cuba's independence. This aroused Mr. Vest, first, for question, then for remonstrance, and then to one of the bursts of eloquence with which he at times electrifies the Senate. He spoke of Spain as the toothless old wolf who had lost one by one all her litter, and was still clinging to this single remaining cub. He pictured Spain as the impotent giant of Despair in the Pilgrim's Progress, gazing on defeat. In impassioned words he emphasized liberty in periods of rare beauty and fervor, adding with ringing emphasis that Cuban patriots would never, never again become the unwilling subjects of Spain.

### CLEVELAND'S BIRTHPLACE.

#### An Irreverent and Soulless Trolley Company About to Cut It Two.

The little parsonage of the First Presbyterian Church at Caldwell, N. J., birthplace of President Cleveland, is in danger of being demolished by an irreverent

trolley company and a soulless corporation.

The parsonage is a pretty wooden structure two stories high. It sets back from the road in Bloomfield avenue, as fine a driveway as can be found in New Jersey.

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GROVER CLEVELAND'S BIRTHPLACE. (The dotted line shows where the track would come.)

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## MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

### FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

**St. Ignace Has a Healthy Old Lady 100 Years Old—Battle Creek Ditches and Rivulets Abound with Succulent Water Cresses.**

**Healthy for a Century.**  
Mrs. Mary Abair, now residing at St. Ignace, is probably the strongest and healthiest woman of her age in the world. She was born May 10, 1788, at Fort Franks, a trading post on the Canadian boundary line. She attended school in Montreal, where she met Francis Abair, a well-to-do young Frenchman and after a short courtship they were married, ne-



MRS. MARY ABAIR, ST. IGNACE, MICH.

[Born May 10, 1788.]

ly ninety years ago. The couple lived together until 1840, when the husband died. Four children survived him, all of whom have since passed away. The venerable lady has never undergone a serious illness, and even now is not subject to the aches and ailments generally complained of by persons of ripe old age. It is her custom to busily herself about the house, assisting her granddaughter, with whom she lives, in the performance of household duties. She is a devout Roman Catholic and rarely fails to attend mass every morning. She chats pleasantly in French with visitors and delights in relating events in her past lifetime. Mrs. Elizabeth Waggoner, a sister, died at Bayfield, Wis., at the age of 96, and a third sister, Mrs. Susan Cournoyer, is still living in West Superior. Mrs. Cournoyer is 99 years of age and enjoys good health. Like her older sister, she is a good Christian and walks six blocks to church every morning.

#### Can't Recover Cash Surrenders.

Stanley L. Lockwood secured from the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company a policy of \$1,000 each, the policies being term accumulative bonds payable in twenty years. In case of his death before the bond matured, the insurance was to be paid to his brother, if alive, and if not, to his mother, and his sisters who were named in the survivors of them equally. After paying premiums for three years, Lockwood decided to surrender the bonds and take the stipulated cash surrender value. He forwarded receipts signed by himself and his mother, but not by any of the other beneficiaries. The company declined payment unless they were furnished. Lockwood commenced suits, and the Circuit Court of Ingham County directed a verdict for the full amount. The judgment has been reversed and no new trial granted, it is opined by Justice Grant, which is unanimously concurred in. Lockwood's case was based upon the theory that the interests of the beneficiaries were contingent; that the person insured could deal with the policies as he chose and that no receipt signed by any of the beneficiaries was necessary. The court says that the beneficiaries, upon the execution of the policy, acquire an interest which the law recognizes, and which the insured person cannot dispose of at his own will. The terms of the contract, specific and clear, were violated by Lockwood.

#### English Water Cress.

As Kalamazoo has become noted for collecting, so Battle Creek is destined to become noted as a shipping point for water cress. Forty years ago two Englishmen, Jacob Frost and John Taag, brought with them from England the seed of the water cress and sowed it in the muck on the banks of the Seven Mile creek, which takes its rise in Johnston, Barry County, and after a course of seven miles empties in the Kalamazoo river. This has spread since that time until every creek in the section is filled with the genuine English cress. It is green, crisp and fresh and is in great demand, commanding the highest prices in the market, as it is so choice. Parties are now beginning to ship it to Chicago, Detroit, Toledo and Cincinnati, commencing a month earlier than usual so as to get the fancy price. It is put up in dozen bunches and shipped in crates.

#### St. Joseph's Courthouse Dedicated.

Three hundred St. Joseph people marched in a body through snow a foot deep and in a blinding blizzard to the court house dedication Thursday afternoon. There was a serious misunderstanding regarding the sending of invitations, and the majority of the people who did not receive one thought they were not wanted at the exercises, although they were invited. When the procession reached State street it was met by an angry mob of men, carrying a banner upon which was painted, "We voted for it, but are not wanted now." Serious trouble was apprehended and would have occurred had not the plateau of police accompanying the procession dispersed and dispersed the mob and destroyed the banner. The court house cost \$100,000 and was dedicated in an appropriate manner. There were addresses by five judges and others.

#### Short State Items.

The stock of \$1,000 for the Adrian baseball club has nearly all been subscribed, but the \$30,000 bonds for the Lima North will not materialize.

In Van Buren County during 1895 \$2,000 was paid out in spravay bounties, but the little pests seem to be just as numerous and troublesome as ever.

Fred Triptow met a horrible death at Buckley & Douglas' mill at Manistee. His clothing was caught on a shaft, whirling him around until nearly dead. His body was badly bruised.

Bisleville now has a "mustache club," which has been organized by a number of young men of the village.

The Bell Telephone Company, or that section of it operating in Muskegon, has a chance to fight if it wants to do so. The Council in the face of the defiance of the company passed an ordinance regulating the charge of telephones at \$18 for business and \$12 for private houses, or if metallic circuit phones are offered, \$24 and \$18 may be charged. Manager Berry stated that the company would fight the ordinance. The defiance of the company stirred up the older men and they are ready to fight. The ordinance takes effect March 20.

Hattie S. Harriman has been commis-  
sioned postmaster at Vincennes.  
A teachers' association has been organized in Montmorency County.

The M. P. Society of Lappeer has decided to erect a new church which will cost \$3,000.

The new Fronton Avenue M. E. Church at Bay City was dedicated Sunday. It cost \$14,500.

Gratiot County has 9,264 children of school age. This doesn't mean that they all attend school.

The farmers of Brighton township, Livingston County, have organized a club for mutual benefit.

The oldest school house in Calhoun County was built in 1831—sixty-five years ago. It is of logs and still standing.

Two elegant residences of Mrs. Martha S. Oswald, at Ann Arbor, had a narrow escape from destruction. The damage was \$2,000.

Pine River township, Gratiot County, has an 80-acre farm that is assessed at \$1,600, but this same farm has a \$10,700 mortgage.

The peace-loving people of Port Austin are somewhat anxious over the report that efforts are being made in the village to organize a band.

Marguerite Brumé of Jackson, was arrested for abandoning her three-week-old infant on the doorstep of a Mrs. Howe, the church to every member of the church

## COL. BOB'S CHURCH.

### ONE WHICH THE GREAT INFIDEL WOULD JOIN.

**Teachings of Rev. Bartlett at Kalamazoo, Mich.—Congregation Comprises Jews, Gentiles, Protestants, Catholics, and All Creeds.**

**Popularity with the People.**  
Col. Robert G. Ingersoll has at last found a church which he likes. It is in fact, a most remarkable church, the only one of its kind in the United States. It is the People's Church, of Kalamazoo, Mich., and its pastor is Rev. Caroline J. Bartlett, whom Col. Ingersoll characterizes as a remarkable person. Before the lecture he met Miss Bartlett and she showed him through the People's Church and explained its features to him. Its doors are open to every one—Jew, infidel, agnostic, atheist, or Christian—who desires to see the world grow better and a fitter place to live in. "I believe in God and immortality and prayer," said Miss Bartlett, "but I grant perfect freedom to every member of the church

lives of humanity, we join ourselves together, hoping to help one another in all good things, and to advance the cause of pure and practical religion in the community; basing our union upon no creedal test, but upon the purpose herein expressed and welcoming all who wish to join us to help establish truth, righteousness and love in the world."

Even the untrified Colonel "Bob" has decided he can subscribe to that.

Miss Bartlett is radical and fearless

in her utterances, but she believes there is good in every religious faith, and "comparative religion" is one of the studies of the Sunday school, though it is not carried on under that name. The creeds of the different sects and denominations and the work of the various benevolent societies of the city are systematically studied.

### PARIS IN WINTER.

#### Not Very Comfortable for Warm-Blooded Americans.

"Coal in Paris is bric-a-brac," laughed a woman who is just home from a year's residence in the French capital, "and a stove, oh, a stove is a large article of verba. When we began to freeze last winter, which we did at the first cold weather, over they grates set in a corner of the room where they will throw out the least heat, even when at their best, I announced that we must have a stove. There were three women of us doing Paris in lodgings, and the others agreed, commissioning me to act as purchaser. You will see a stove here to-night," said I, confidently, as we separated one morning. But they didn't. I traveled up and down before I fell in with my American ideas of a stove, and when finally I did find an approach to my standard, I found its price, too. That was larger than the stove. Sixty dollars! Of course, we couldn't pay that for a couple of months' use of a stove. I asked the dealer if he would rent it. After a parley he consented, but wanted \$5 a month. I reported the proceedings to my friends, and we decided to rent the stove. The Frenchman assured me the stove consumed ten cents' worth of coal a day. Perhaps it did, with the fire kept at his conception of what a fire is for, but we piled that stove to its limit, and it ate up a dollar's worth of coal at French rates every twenty-four hours. Those who treasure sensations that Paris is a cheap place of residence for Americans should keep out of it in winter. They will find

COL. INGERSOLL.

to believe what it believable to him.

"If all churches were like this, free and always open, and working to make people better every day," responded the great infidel, heartily, "I would never say one word against churches or religion. If I lived here I would join this church if it would receive me."

The People's Church is unique. Entirely without creed, its members bind themselves simply to make themselves,



REV. CAROLINE J. BARTLETT.

their neighbors and the world better. The church edifice, with its furnishings, cost \$50,000. There is no debt. Its 700 seats are all free and there are no collections. Voluntary contributions prove ample for its support.

The building is open every day in the year and the work goes on daily. There is a gymnasium for women and children with a paid instructor and seventy-two pupils from the factory districts; and on Sunday mornings a creche is maintained while the mothers worship. Of course, there are the usual parlors and a kitchen. The Frederick Douglass Club, which meets each week, is the result of an invitation to the young colored people of the city to use the parlors. In all, there are twenty-seven meeting each week in the church and a school of domestic economy for the young and a singing

themselves bankrupt before spring, and there will not have been one cold day that their apartments will be filled with a genial warmth such as pervades the most squall homes."—New York Times.

### CECIL JOHN RHODES.

#### Man Whose Master Hand Was Behind the Transvaal Trouble.

Behind the trouble in the Transvaal and behind the Jameson expedition, whose sole purpose is now admitted to have been the absorption of the South African republic and its gold fields by the British, is the master hand of Cecil John Rhodes, Premier of Cape Colony, richest man in South Africa, and, in reality, lord of the dark continent.

Managing director of the Imperial South Africa Company, his uncompromising ambition has ever been to extend the power and the possessions of the company northward to the Zambezi and to establish the grandest and richest of British possessions abroad.

Born of a poor English clergyman and immigrating to South Africa at 16 for the sake of his health, Cecil Rhodes has grown to be the uncrowned king of the country, and has, by shrewdness, foresight and matchless executive ability, built up a fortune of \$75,000,000 or more.

By consolidating all the diamond companies in the mining districts he advanced the price of precious stones in the world's markets, and through his indefatigable effort and comprehensive management Great Britain has slowly but surely marched northward in Africa, until now she is in a fair way of thrusting her great, conquering foot on the little Dutch republic of the Transvaal. Rhodes' power began in 1860, when at 16 years of age he claimed the fields of Kimberley with both hands, afterward, to cement the diamond wealth of the country by consolidating all the companies controlling the output. While working his mines he pur-

chased the Transvaal.

He induced the organization to take up daily work on educational and humanitarian lines, and it immediately prospered. Then she began to talk of a new church edifice. Silas Hubbard gave \$20,000, which he said he had saved in twenty years by abstaining from tobacco and liquor and investing the nickels saved. The new church was begun.

A short time before the dedication of the church Miss Bartlett proposed that the church become absolutely unsectarian in name, as she had tried to make it in fact. The name "Unitarian" it was thought, suggested a creed, and so it was finally voted to adopt the name, "People's Church."

The bond of union, however, the only thing to those who join the church are asked to subscribe, remained the same as before. This is its reading:

"Earnestly desiring to develop in ourselves, and in the world, honest, reverent thought, faithfulness to our high conceptions of right living, the spirit of love and service to our fellow men, and allegiance to all the interests of morality and religion as interpreted by the growing thought and purest

lives of humanity, we join ourselves together, hoping to help one another in all good things, and to advance the cause of pure and practical religion in the community; basing our union upon no creedal test, but upon the purpose herein expressed and welcoming all who wish to join us to help establish truth, righteousness and love in the world."

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## THE STATE PRISONS.

### REPORTS MADE TO THE BOARDS OF CONTROL.

**Nothing to Do for Inmates of Marquette Jail—Nearly All at Jackson Are Earning Money for the State—Parole Law a Success.**

Our Penal Institutions.

A joint meeting of the boards of control of the several prisons of the State was held at the executive office in Lansing the other day, and while there was not a quorum of the members present interesting reports were made and the meeting was adjourned.

Warden Barnes of the Jackson prison board, president Albert Stiles, P. Hart Smith and Warden Chamberlain of Jackson; Warden Fuller, of Ionia, and G. C. Rich, also of the Marquette prison board, were present. Mr. Barnes, the warden of the Jackson prison, reported that the inmates present were 1,000, of whom 625 are employed on contract work and 50 on State account, and 500 are employed about the prison at unproductive labor. All the available labor at the institution are now employed, and the warden announces that he can furnish work to at least fifty or seventy-five more men. He says that the net cost to the State of maintaining the prison last year was in round numbers \$214,000.

Warden Chamberlain has 611 inmates in his institution at Jackson, of whom 625 are employed on contract work and 50 on State account. One hundred are employed about the prison at unproductive labor.

All the available labor at the institution are now employed, and the warden announces that he can furnish work to at least fifty or seventy-five more men.

Warden Fuller, of Ionia prison, has 574 prisoners under his charge. Seventy-four are employed on the knitting contract, 107 are on State account and 110 are at work caning chairs. Nearly all of the men who are able to work are employed at productive labor. The industries are all in a prosperous condition and the net per capita cost of maintaining the prisoners is nearly one-half less than during the preceding biennial period. Indeed, the prisons at Jackson and Ionia are in excellent condition and are maintained at less than one-half the expense of Eastern prisons.

The workings of the new parole law was generally commended. Ten convicts have been paroled from the Jackson prison, nine paroled from the Ionia prison and four or five from the upper peninsula prison at Marquette.

### CHEAP AND GOOD.

#### Service Michigan Gets from Its Railroads.

The report of Railroad Commissioner Billings shows that the earnings of Michigan railroads were less in 1894 than in the year previous, but that all indications for 1895 were for an increase of profits in all departments. He cannot complete his figures for some time. During the year covered by the report only one road went into the hands of a receiver, while two roads were sold on mortgages, reorganized under new names and taken from the control of their receivership.

In mentioning the incidents of the year the commissioners say:

"Not one passenger has been killed during this year by what could properly be called a railroad accident. Two reported as passengers, were found, on investigation, to have been killed by their own carelessness, which goes far to prove that safety appliances and conditions have not been neglected. The men employed to do railroad work are worthy of high commendation; their work proves that a steadfast watchfulness has been strictly observed in all their labor, also that they are sober, industrious and intelligent men."

### RATES ARE REASONABLE.

"The people of Michigan have little, if any, reason for complaint that railroads are unreasonable in their charges for the carrying of freight. That is not due to legislative enactments fixing rates, for such are more liberal than in many other States; neither is it due to the generosity of our roads.

Freight rates in this state are established by conditions more binding than statute law. Large lakes and rivers nearly surround our territory, making a highway for cheap water transportation; and the low rates set by boats loading at many harbors and piers on our borders set the rates that railroads have to meet.

This competition in the carrying

of freight largely relieves the State from providing a system of fixing freight rates.

Passenger rates, he says, are not so settled. The laws of Michigan encourage discrimination in rates by obliging railroads to sell tickets good for 1,000 miles for 33 cent less than for a shorter trip, which the commissioner thinks is a violation of the principles of justice. He does not favor establishing a standard rate of fare for all roads, but thinks that the fares should be fixed according to the earning capacity of the roads.

### ROADS IN FIRST-CLASS Shape.

The annual inspection of railroads showed them to be in excellent condition.

Eighty railroads filed reports during the year, an increase of two roads over 1894. Sixty-seven of these roads do a general railroad business. The tracks actually in operation in the State makes a combined length of 7,565.08 miles. During 1895 there were 1,000 miles in course of construction and 177 miles of new track.

The cost of railroads in Michigan is placed at \$300,620,020.45, an increase of \$4,066,628.37 over the fast report. The total railroad earnings in Michigan for the year 1894 amounted to \$20,522,975.71, or \$1,029.33 per mile of road.

The earnings for 1895 were \$26,461,038.90, an increase for 1894 of 19.03 per cent.

The operating expenses for 1894 were \$21,910.47, or \$3,187.23 per mile, a decrease of \$5,677,260.75 or 19.16 per cent compared with the previous year.

Nine companies reported insufficient earnings to cover

# The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican State Convention.

To the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan:

The State Convention of the Republicans of Michigan, is hereby called to meet at the Auditorium, Detroit, on

THURSDAY, MAY 7TH, 1896,  
at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating fourteen electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and electing four delegates at large, and four alternate delegates to the Republican National Convention, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., June 16th, 1896. Also for the purpose of electing a Chairman of the State Central Committee and two members thereof from each Congressional District and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

Under the call of the National Republican Committee, each Congressional district is entitled to two delegates and two alternate delegates to the National Convention, which delegates shall be chosen at District Conventions, held with not less than twenty days' public notice, and not less than thirty days before the meeting of the National Convention.

This committee requests that the several counties select their County Committees for the ensuing two years, at the County Conventions which elect delegates to the State Convention hereby called, and that the organization and membership of such County Committees, together with Post Office addresses, be at once forwarded to the Secretary of the State Central Committee at Detroit, in order that early and systematic work may be begun and carried on through the coming campaign.

The District Caucuses will be held as usual and the Convention governed as heretofore.

Crawford County will be entitled to two delegates.

Signed by the Republican State Central Committee

JAMES McMILLIAN,  
DENNIS E. ALWARD, CHAIRMAN,  
Secretary.

Detroit, Mich. Feb. 21, '96.

The New York Yacht Club has done the only thing that an association of gentlemen could do in the matter of Lord Dunraven. It has expelled him.

It leaks out that "General Booth feared that Ballington was making too much use of the stars and stripes" in the Salvation Army in the United States.—Inter Ocean.

Senator Hill doesn't want the bond deal investigated by the Senate. He says it is prying into private affairs. The general impression is that the public will have to pay the bonds and the losses on the deal.

A Democratic exchange sneeringly alludes to the McKinley tariff "as the late lamented." It is right, as millions of workingmen all over the land who are out of work, and with hungry children, are bitterly lamenting its repeal.

The Republican party needs a capable and trustworthy man at the head of its national committee this year, which is simply another way of saying that it has no further use for Senator Carter in that capacity.—Globe Democrat.

While all the Presidential candidates were generously applauded at the Michigan club banquet last night whenever their names were mentioned, it was plain to be seen that McKinley was the favorite by a large majority.—Det. Journal.

Advocating low tariff under the impression that it will be a good thing for the country—that is principle. Advocating low tariff after it is proven to be the worst thing possible for the country—that is blind partisan prejudice.—Kan. City Journal.

The Inter Ocean makes no secret of its wish to hear that the patriotic Cubans have licked Spain and driven the whole kit from the island. There are millions of patriotic Americans who, if allowed, would be willing to help them do it. The memories of 1776 are not dead yet.

Republicans are in a greater minority in the United States Senate than it was supposed. When Senators refuse to be recorded in favor of protection they go back on the teachings of the republican party from its organization to the present date, and no amount of explanation will explain it away.

The world's yield of gold increased last year over 1894 to the extent of \$23,775,000, of which the United States is to be credited with \$5,110,000. This country is climbing up rapidly in all forms of mineral production, and before the new century begins will lead all other nations in coal mining.—Globe Democrat.

All over the World for twenty cents.

Stay at home travel, through the medium of books and pictures, is to the great majority the only means of becoming acquainted with the different sections of this beautiful world of ours; and, taking it by and large, it possesses decided advantages: one saved much anxiety and fatigue, and, moreover, a trip including even the four quarters of the globe need cost no more than the price of a magazine—DEMOCRAT'S FAMILY MAGAZINE for March.

There are several charming stories by well-known writers, and dainty poems, and any quantity of practical information in the different home departments; while the Fashion Department is a treasure-trove for the house-mothers, not only in the designs, but in the pattern orders, which entitle the holder to patterns at a mere nominal cost. The patterns that can be obtained during the year on the orders given in Democrit's would, if purchased in the regular way, cost at least from \$50.00 to \$75.00.

Everyone who will take the trouble to cut out this notice, and forward it with ten cents, to the address below, will receive a sample copy of DEMOCRAT'S MAGAZINE, containing a pattern order, which entitles the holder to any pattern illustrated in any number of the magazine, published during the last twelve months, at the uniform price of four cents each. In addition to this, the original painting of De Longpre's "Chrysanthemums," valued at \$100.00, is to be given to the person who, previous to April 1st, obtains for DEMOCRAT'S MAGAZINE the greatest number of subscribers. This is an unprecedented offer, full particulars of which will be given on application to the publishers. DEMOCRAT'S is published for \$2.00 a year, by the Democrit Publishing Company, 110 Fifth Avenue New York.

Hon. Wm. McKinley, in his address before the Marquette club, in Chicago, on the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday, asserted that the principles of the Republican party was like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unalterable, and quoted the plank in the platform adopted in Chicago, in 1860, when Lincoln was first nominated, to show that it was as equally applicable to the situation to-day, as then. It was as follows: "Resolved, That, while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties on imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we command that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to manufacturers and mechanics an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the Nation commercial prosperity and independence."

The Monogram "A. P. T. L." similar to the center of the shield of the American Protective Tariff League, has recently been adopted as the official button of the organization. It is produced in silver and blue enamel and should be worn by every friend of Protection. Price, by mail 50 cts. Address, WM. F. WAKEMAN, Gen. Sec., 135 West 23d Street, New York.

Only three countries in the world build ships amounting to more than 40,000 tons a year, and the United States is one of the number. In 1895 the United States turned out a tonnage of \$4,877, or about the same as that of Germany. The British yards floated 950,967 tons, which is equivalent to saying that England in this is first and the rest nowhere.—Globe Democrat.

The Republican party needs a capable and trustworthy man at the head of its national committee this year, which is simply another way of saying that it has no further use for Senator Carter in that capacity.—Globe Democrat.

Advocating low tariff under the impression that it will be a good thing for the country—that is principle. Advocating low tariff after it is proven to be the worst thing possible for the country—that is blind partisan prejudice.—Kan. City Journal.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

— — —

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1895.

The administration, the Spanish Minister and his corps of spies, and the Spanish lobby at Washington are all working along the same lines, to defer Congressional action in favor of the Cubans, and to prevent the Cubans getting aid from private parties in the United States, and it is not to be wondered at that there are whispers of a bargain. There are certainly grounds for suspicion that such is the case. It is well known that Mr. Cleveland has been and is at this time using all his influence to get Congress to postpone definite action, and failing in that to have the action of such nature that it will not be binding on him, and it is said that he has positively promised the Spanish minister, that this government would take no step likely to strengthen the Cubans before next June. It is also well known that there is a strong lobby, well supplied with money, working on Congress in behalf of Spain. These things together with the whole power of the administration being at the beck and call of the Spanish minister to be used whenever and wherever he suspects that filibustering expedition is about to leave the United States for Cuba, are not calculated to increase public confidence in an administration already tainted by its past acts.

A more senseless bluff was never made on the floor of the Senate than that of Senator Allen, of Nebraska. Having first ascertained by publicly questioning Senators Aldrich, Platt and Hawley that his proposition would not be accepted by the Republicans, Mr. Allen gravely proposed in the name of the six populistic Senators, that they would furnish the votes necessary to pass the House tariff bill, if the Republicans would furnish the votes necessary to add an amendment to that bill providing for the free coinage of silver. And all this, mind you, on the floor of the Senate, in open session.

No man who heard Senator Sherman's short speech after the Senate had for the second time voted against consideration of the House tariff bill, could doubt the intense feeling that lay behind his words. There is no question about his having meant every word when he said: "It is a disgrace to our civilization, it is a disgrace to the country itself that we are now expending \$30,000,000 a year more than the receipts of the government, and that Congress now in session, with both houses fully armed with power to furnish the revenue, is idle and refuses to act. I will vote for a tax on tea, coffee, on anything in order to meet this deficiency, and I say that if the present Congress does adjourn in the face of declarations now made to us, of the official reports sent to us, of the statements made by the President of the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury, that we are now going on day by day, like a careless spendthrift to involve the country in debt, selling bonds, when it is the duty of Congress at once to supply the revenue." At this point Senator Peffer interupted to say that the President asserted that we did not need additional revenue. Quick as dash Senator Sherman retorted in tones sharper than he has been heard to use for years: "I do not care what the President says. Every man within the sound of my voice knows, that we need more revenue."

Chairman Dingley, of the House Ways and Means committee, said of the fate of the tariff bill, which bore his name: "Of course, this ends all chances for the passage of any revenue bill. By a solid democratic and populistic vote, making themselves a majority, without the votes of the five silver republicans who joined them, the Senate has said that it will not have the forty millions of revenue offered by the House bill to prevent further deficiencies. The House has done its duty in offering revenue, but this majority of the Senate assumes the full responsibility for refusing it; and no doubt President Cleveland is grateful to them for relieving him from the difficult position he would have occupied, if the bill had reached him, and he had interposed a veto. The vote of the Senate simply means that so far as the majority of that body is concerned they want the deficiency to continue with the bond sales which it necessitates."

The resolution condemning and censuring Ambassador Bayard, for having used un-American language in public speeches, was this week reported to the House, and its adoption may be set down as a certainty. It is really a great pity that the House has not the authority to recall him from the post which he has used to misrepresent the people to whom he is under obligations for honors conferred, which have been cut off keeping with either his ability or his patriotism.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, has given notice that he will call up next week the report in favor of seating Senator Dupont, of Delaware,

## Our Old Soldiers.

Mrs. A. B. EMLINE.

How our Old Soldiers are passing away;  
Bacon and Presby are sleeping, to day,  
Down where the branches of wide-spreading  
trees.

Weep o'er their graves, as they toss in the  
breeze.  
Ryan has gone, and soon others must go,  
Soon all the brave hearts, in silence laid low,  
Will no more respond to the bugle call,  
And the bidders, too, will be with them all.

The mothers and wives are following, too,  
Following after their Boys in Blue,

Their Boys in Blue whom they love so well,

Far more than a pen or a tongue can tell.

And still will love, 'till the end shall come,  
And they hear the sound of the muffled drum;

The drum that is beating the last tattoo,  
Brothers and sisters, for me and for you.

The author of this poem occupies  
the room (Grayling Rest) at the  
Soldier's home, furnished by the W.  
C. of Grayling.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder  
Most Perfect Made.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for  
Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt  
Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped  
Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all  
Skin Eruptions, and positively cures  
Piles, and no pain required. It is  
guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction,  
or money refunded. Price 25  
cents per box. For sale by L. Four-  
nier, druggist.

To the Teachers and School Officers  
of Michigan.

In order to awaken an interest in  
the beautifying of rural school  
grounds, the State Agricultural Col-  
lege offers to the first ten school  
districts in each county that make  
application, a collection of flower seeds,  
to be planted upon the school grounds  
and to be cared for by the children.

They will be selected with  
reference to their adaptability for the  
purpose and will be accompanied by  
directions for their planting and  
care.

We urge all persons interested in  
the schools, or in the welfare of the  
children, to aid in instilling in the  
pupils a love of flowers and regard  
for the appearance of the grounds  
about the school houses, as we be-  
lieve that it will not only aid in cul-  
tivating in them a love of the beautiful,  
but it will be a means of interest-  
ing them in the work of the school  
room.

Applications should be made as  
promptly as possible, as we can not  
promise to honor any received after  
the first of April. The seeds with  
full directions will be sent about  
April 15th.

L. R. TAFT,  
Prof. of Horticulture,  
Agr'l College, Mich.

Knight of the Maccabees.

The State Commander writes us  
from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After  
trying other medicines for what  
seemed to be a very obstinate cough  
in our two children we tried Dr.  
King's New Discovery and at the end  
of two days the cough entirely left  
them. We will not be without it  
thereafter, as our experience proves  
that it cures when all other remedies  
fail." Signed, F. W. Stevens, State  
Com.—Why not give this great medi-  
cine a trial, as it is guaranteed and  
trial bottles are free at L. Fournier's  
drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.

5

The Republican state convention  
to select delegates to the National  
Republican convention in St. Louis,  
will be held in Detroit, Thursday,  
May 7th. The convention will also  
select a new state central committee.  
The new committee will select time  
and place for holding the state con-  
vention to nominate candidates for  
the several state offices.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction  
City, Ill., was told by her doctors  
she had Consumption and that there  
was no hope for her, but two bottles  
of Dr. King's New Discovery  
completely cured her, and she says it  
saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers,  
319 Florida st., San Francisco, suf-  
fered from a dreadful cold, approach-  
ing Consumption, tried without  
success everything else, then bought one  
bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery,  
and in two weeks was cured. He is  
naturally thankful. It is such re-  
sults of which these are samples,  
that prove the efficacy of this medi-  
cine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial  
bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store.  
Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

5

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISEES.

The cream of the country papers is found  
in Remington's County Seat News. Shrewd  
advertisers avail themselves of these lists, a  
copy of which can be had of Remington  
News, of New York & Pittsburg.

ALL THE NEWS AND THE BEST OF CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Weekly Inter Ocean

As a Family Paper Is Not Excelled by Any.

It has something of interest to each member of the family. Its LITERARY FEATURES are unequalled.

It is a TWELVE PAGE PAPER and contains the News of the World.

POLITICALLY IT IS REPUBLICAN, and gives its readers the benefit of the ablest discussions on all live political topics. It is published in Chicago and is in accord with the people of the West in both politics and literature.

Please remember that the price of THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN is

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Address

THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

## The Oldest

## And the Best

"In the Fall of '93, my son, R. B. Rouzie, had a huge carbuncle on his neck. The doctor lanced it, but gave him no permanent benefit.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

was then resorted to, and the result was all we could have wished for. The carbuncle healed quickly, and his health is now perfect."

—H. S. ROUZIE, Champian, Va.

The Only Sarsaparilla At World's Fair.

## Mortgage Sale.

DEFALKT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Nels P. Olson, dated October 1st A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, in book B of Mortgages, page 44, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars, plus interest, and attorney's fee of twenty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings had been instituted to recover the same.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such cases made and provided by law, I, Nels P. Olson, Mortgagee, do hereby sell and convey the above described property to the highest bidder at auction to be held at the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, on Saturday, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, standard time, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Grayling, in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, described as follows, to wit: Lots three [3] and four [4] of Block twenty two [22] of Coffey's Addition, in the plot thereof, file or record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Crawford and State of Michigan.

Dated February 1st, A. D. 1896.

SECURITY SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION,  
Mortgagee.

SMITH & EMPSON,  
Attorneys for Mortgagee,<br

# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR:  
THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1896.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Read Salling, Hanson & Co's. new local.

D. Trotter returned from the North, (Wolverine) last Friday.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for School Books.

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, was in town last Thursday.

Have you seen those handsome Chamber Sets at S. H. & Co's.

Henry Funk, of South Branch, was in town last Thursday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

Henry Feldhauser, of Blaine, was in town, last Friday.

For California fruit, of all kinds go to C. Wight's restaurant.

Wm. Metcalfe, of Center Plains, was in town, last Thursday.

Dry Jack Pine, at C. N. Goulet's, for 85¢ per cord.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder—World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Go to Fournier's for Tables, Pens, Peaciles, Slates, School Bags, etc.

Eli Forbush, of Maple Forest, was in town last Friday.

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. E. Merrill's Harness shop.

A. H. Annes, and son, of Beaver Creek, were in town last Friday.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges go to C. Wight's restaurant.

Mary Frazer, of Blaine, was in town last Friday.

Bates & Co. are offering the choice of Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

B. F. Sherman, of Maple Forest, was in town last Friday.

J. K. Bates was in Roscommon, one day last week.

Dr. Fraser, of Roscommon, was in town, one day last week.

All Groceries put down to a low price, at C. N. Goulet's. Come and see.

S. E. Douglas was visiting friends in West Branch, last week.

Henry Feldhauser, of Blaine, was in town on Monday.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

J. J. Niederer, of Blaine, came in from Maple Forest, on Monday.

D. M. Kneeland, of Lewiston, was in town last Monday.

Pure Strained Honey, and a full line of Dry Fruit, at S. H. & Co's.

Special meeting of Grayling Chapter Q. E. S., next Monday evening.

John McCallum, of Maple Forest, was in town Tuesday.

They just suit me, is the verdict of all who drink Claggett's Teas. Best 25, 35 and 50 cent Teas in the city.

Myron Dyer, of Blaine, was in town Monday.

L. Stephan, and wife, of Grove, were in town last Monday.

Geo. L. Alexander went to Oscoda, Monday, on legal business.

S. H. & Co's. Peaches, at 5cts. a can, are immense for pie and sauce.

The Roscommon News is for McKinley for President and Miss for Governor.

Try a mixture of Claggett's Manding Java and Mocha Coffee. He mixes them and you drink them. It will do you good.

Miss Lillian Snively, of Roscommon, was visiting with friends in Grayling, last week.

S. H. & Co's. will continue for a short time, therefore you should lose no time in providing yourself with footwear.

The Cadillac News and Express last week says that potatoes in that city were selling at from six to eight cents per bushel. The Cedar Springs Clipper quotes the same prices at that place.

Prof. Calvin Thomas, of Ann Arbor, son of Comrade S. V. Thomas, of West Branch, has been tendered a professorship in Columbia College of New York City.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will meet tomorrow afternoon at the parsonage. A general attendance is desired.

Any person, who will purchase three cords of wood for one dollar, whether from man or boy, knows that it must have been stolen, or he was taking a mean advantage of their ignorance.

The trial of the Nestor township, Roscommon county boulders, at West Branch, was concluded last Saturday. R. C. Huntley and Alexander Robinson were sentenced to two years confinement at Ionia, and N. T. McDonald to fifteen months in the same institution.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, bread and Confectionery, go to C. Wight restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

C. A. Ingerson came home last week to nurse a cold caught in the woods near Alpena.

J. F. How got in from the North Branch, where he has been working, last Friday.

Arnold Johnson closed a very successful term of school in Dist. No. 2, Maple Forest, last Saturday.

Miss Bradshaw, teacher in the school, was taken with La Grippe, Tuesday.

L. C. Huxley, of Blaine tp., was in town last Saturday. He reports his wife and child sick from an attack of La Grippe.

Prevent sickness among your fowls by using Pratt's Poultry Food. 25 cents buys a package, at S. H. & Co's.

J. Lightner, of Blaine, has purchased a house and three lots on the south side of town, and will hereafter be a resident of Grayling.

W. G. Marsh was in attendance on the Grand Lodge of Foresters, at Lansing, last week, and reports a rousing good time.

Pratt's Food, for horses and cattle, has proven its good qualities this winter. S. H. & Co. sell it.

Charles Lyon has let the job of building the new barn on his farm at Higgins Lake, to Frank Silsby, Ros. News.

Miss Lizzie Rose went to West Branch Saturday, and returned Sunday, bringing another sister back with her.

For Furnishing Goods you should go to the reliable house S. H. & Co., who carry only No. 1 articles.

W. Love, Treasurer of Center Plains, and Chas. Smith, of Beaver Creek, were the first to settle with the county treasurer, on Tuesday.

Miss Vena Jones will give a Ten Cent Musical in Roscommon in the near future, for the benefit of the Catholic Church, of that town.

Gold Medal Flour is sold by S. H. & Co. The demand for it is so great that a car load lasts but a few days. Try it.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will meet at the residence of Mrs. Palmer, Friday afternoon, [to-morrow] the 6th.

To retain an abundant head of hair of a natural color to a good old age, the hygiene of the scalp must be observed. Apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

To please everybody caused S. H. & Co. to purchase a selected stock of Dry Goods. They are pleased to show it.

The Sacrament was administered at the Presbyterian Church, last Sunday, and the church received an addition of two members.

A Gurke, M. C. conductor, from Bay City, has moved into the Bonnell house, having been transferred to the northern division, and will make Grayling his home.

Farmers should bear in mind that the time is at hand, to figure on Land Plaster and Phosphate. S. H. & Co. can supply you.

Rev. David Howell, of Lansing, occupied the pulpit at the Presbyterian Church, last Sunday evening, to the pleasure of a fair congregation. He is an effective and strong speaker.

The idea that anybody can cut wood on anybody's land, or perhaps draw a little that has been cut, got a set back last week, by an arrest for larceny, with conviction and fine.

Pomene, the man who threatened to burn the mill of Smith & Beatty, robbed his wife of \$10,000 and has decamped, leaving his wife and children to the care of the county.

The Special Shoe Sale at S. H. & Co's. will continue for a short time, therefore you should lose no time in providing yourself with footwear.

The Cadillac News and Express last week says that potatoes in that city were selling at from six to eight cents per bushel. The Cedar Springs Clipper quotes the same prices at that place.

Prof. Calvin Thomas, of Ann Arbor, son of Comrade S. V. Thomas, of West Branch, has been tendered a professorship in Columbia College of New York City.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will meet tomorrow afternoon at the parsonage. A general attendance is desired.

Any person, who will purchase three cords of wood for one dollar, whether from man or boy, knows that it must have been stolen, or he was taking a mean advantage of their ignorance.

The trial of the Nestor township, Roscommon county boulders, at West Branch, was concluded last Saturday. R. C. Huntley and Alexander Robinson were sentenced to two years confinement at Ionia, and N. T. McDonald to fifteen months in the same institution.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, bread and Confectionery, go to C. Wight restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

C. A. Ingerson came home last week to nurse a cold caught in the woods near Alpena.

J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, was in town yesterday.

The band of Crusaders have divided, and are now laboring at Cheney and Frederic.

BORN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Baumau, at Lewiston, March 4th, a daughter.

Mrs. Lucy Bradshaw, of Bay City, who has been the guest of her niece, Mrs. T. Carney, for some time, returned home last Monday.

Joshua Safrid, who at one time lived in Beaver Creek, and was a charter member of Marvin Post, died in Ohio, last January.

REFERENCES.—Rev. J. M. Warren, Pastor Congregational Church; M. Stevenson, Druggist, and S. Peter-son, Hotel Proprietor, Lewiston.

**W. B. LYNN, Dentist,**  
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

**J. A. ELLIS, D. D. S.,**

The Dentist who has been in Lewiston, the past few months, is now located in Grayling, permanently. He has rooms in the Goupl House, formerly a hotel, corner of Cedar Street and Ogemaw Avenue.

REFERENCES.—Rev. J. M. Warren,

Pastor Congregational Church; M.

Stevenson, Druggist, and S. Peter-son, Hotel Proprietor, Lewiston.

**List of Letters**

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling for the week ending Feb. 23, '96.

Burke, James Fosdick, Jerome Bishop, Owen Manly, Charles Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say Advertised.'

**W. O. BRADEN, P. M.**

**For Sale.**

I offer for sale my farm, 4 miles east of Grayling, containing 160 acres, 40 acres under cultivation. Frame house of four rooms, frame barn, and other outbuildings. Good well. Sixty acres fenced with galvanized wire.

**CHAS. FRANTZ,**  
fb13-3mo Grayling, Mich.

**Wood for Sale.**

Until further notice I will sell:

Dead Jack Pine 75 cts.

Dry Beech, cut green, \$1.00

Feb 26th PHILLIP MOSHER.

**Farm For Sale.**

I have 40 acres of land near Worth, Arenac county, on which there is a good frame house. Land corners at a cross road, one quarter of a mile from rail road, and I will sell it on favorable conditions. Address Frank Goupl, Lock Box 38, Grand Marsh, Alger Co., Mich.

**Farm for Sale.**

I have 80 acres of fine farming land 1½ miles from Frederic, for sale very cheap. 18 acres cleared; for house and good well of water. For further particulars enquire of

A. E. NEWMAN,

Jan 23<sup>rd</sup> 3 Grayling, Mich.

**Lewiston Locals.—Journal.**

Dr. Wolfe, of Grayling, was in town on Wednesday.

Dr. Smith, of Detroit, was a business visitor in town on Monday.

Lewiston now has six secret societies, one for every night in the week.

Sheriff Nelson went down to West Branch, on Monday, on official business.

If the projected railroads are built, Lewiston will become quite a railroad center.

Swan Peterson obtained the watch auctioned off by Otto Johnson.—Lucky Swan.

Miss Lettie Barker visited friends in Grayling, last Friday, returning home on Saturday.

Night watchman Hubbard has improved the appearance of the hose house by applying a coat of paint.

Dr. N. H. Traver returned from a ten days visit with his family in Detroit, on Wednesday morning.

The planing mill is shut down this week while repairs are being made in the engine room.

N. P. Salling came up from Grayling on Monday, and is looking over North.

Mrs. D. M. Kneeland and daughter Frances will entertain their friends, on Tuesday evening, March 3d, for the benefit of the Church. Admission 10 cents; everybody invited.

Postmaster Devlin, of Hillman, was in town on Monday and Tuesday, trying to interest our business men to take some blocks of stock in the Thunder Bay River Railroad from this place to Alpena. We understand he met met with good encouragement for the enterprise here.

In his address before the Marquette club, Chicago, at Lincoln's birthday celebration, Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, gave the key note of the coming presidential contest, as follows: "The impending contest between the republican and democratic parties on the issue of protection is not enough of a contest to dignify the name. There is not an intelligent American man who does not know now, with the same certainty which will rejoice his heart on the morning after the November election, that the republican party is coming back to power; coming back to reassert the American doctrine of protection to American industries; coming back to reopen the avenues of employment for American men; coming back to restore the prices of American products; coming back to provide for the output of American mines; coming back to restore the happiness to American homes; coming back to permanently re-establish the American system, and to foster and encourage every American interest."

Meanwhile it should be remembered that Major McKinley is himself a member in good standing of the Order of Favorite Sons.—Chicago Tribune.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

**PRICE'S**  
CREAM  
BAKING  
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

Use Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

# MACKINTOSHES!!



## MEN GROPE

### A WOMAN SEES THE LIGHT.

#### The Best Understands a Woman's Ills.

(SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.)

How gladly would men fly to woman's aid, did they but understand a woman's feelings, trials, sorrows, griefs, peculiar organic disturbances!

Those things are known only to women, and the aid a man would give is not at his command.

This is why so many women suffer.

Twenty years ago Lydia E. Pinkham gave to the women of the world the result of her years of study in the form of her Vegetable Compound,—a universal remedy for all female complaints.

She well deserves the title, "Saviour of her Sex." She saw the light of reason, and gave it to her suffering sisters.

All female diseases put forth their symptoms, such as nervousness, lassitude, pale-

ness, faltering steps, sleeplessness, bearing-down pains, backache, and consequent melancholy and the blues.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has for twenty years saved women from all ills. Hear this woman speak:

"Five years ago at childbirth I did not have proper attention. I became very weak; could lift nothing without bleeding from the womb, which was ulcerated badly. I was examined by a physician, and treated for time, but was compelled to leave the city before I received benefit from the treatment. I decided then to give your medicine a trial. I improved rapidly on the first bottle of Compound, and now feel like a new woman."

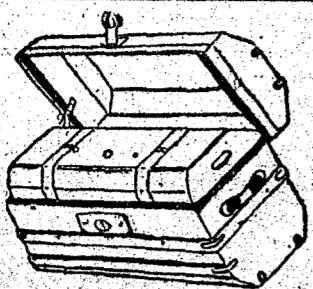
Others have succeeded to free the womb, and the child. I advise all women in any way afflicted with female troubles, to take your remedies, and trust that my testimonial will be seen by friends who know me when I was sick, and that they may know I am now well, and that I owe it all to your Vegetable Compound."

Mrs. JOHN OSTHORPE, 340 East Fifth Street, New York City, N.Y.

## SANDOW AN INVENTOR.

### He Has Patented a Combined Trunk and Bath Tub.

Sandow, the strong man, has recently taken out a patent on his combined trunk and bath tub. Sandow himself is the designer of this, and finds it very useful when traveling in Europe,



where the bath tub is not in such general use as in this country. The body of the trunk is lined with tin and the interior filled with trays. Clothing or personal effects are packed into trays, which are made to fit the inside of the trunk. These trays may be readily removed and the trunk instantly converted into a bath tub.

### Current Condensations.

The freshman class at Vassar this year numbers 195; at Radcliffe, 60; at Smith, 300.

A Biddeford, Me., man is afflicted with a malady that appears to be a trifling overture. He is 66 years old and is cutting a wisdom tooth.

The recent census has shown that Denmark has nearly 2,500,000 inhabitants, of whom 18 per cent, or 410,000, live in the capital, Copenhagen.

In Paris at the foot of all steep inclines are found members of the Wheel-pushers' Guild, who, for a small consideration, push the riders' machine to the summit.

Lady Randolph Churchill had a narrow escape at Alles Bains. Her barge went over a precipice one day, and had she not been luckily caught in a furze bush on the side of the hill she would most assuredly have been killed.

Fraulein Von Gotze, daughter of the general commanding the Seventh Prussian army corps, saved a servant girl from drowning at the risk of her own life recently, and has received the German medal for saving life and a letter from the Kaiser praising her pluck.

One of the largest dairy concerns of northwest India is in Allahabad, and is owned and managed by Miss Frances Abdullah, the daughter of a well-known Arab chief. She also carries on the "All Abdullah Staples," and the "Zoe Memorial Institute," a temporary home for gentlemen seeking employment.

A novel feat was performed at the Diamond Ice Company's works in Newport, R. I. A. plate of ice was stood on edge just as it was taken out of the tank and behind this half a dozen persons took their positions, while on the other side a photographer posed his camera. The features could be distinctly seen through the ice.

News was brought from Sitka to Port Townsend that the whaling season has been the most unsuccessful of recent years. The catch of the entire fleet so far as reported has been but twenty-three whales. Fourteen deaths occurred in the fleet and a number of sailors who ran away when near land and have not been heard of since are supposed to have frozen to death.

There is no other work in the world of which so many copies are printed annually as of the Chinese almanac. This almanac is printed at Pekin, and is a monopoly of the emperor. It not only predicts the weather, but notes the days that are reckoned lucky or unlucky for commencing any undertaking, for applying remedies in diseases, for marrying and for burying.

A fresh attempt has been made by a Frenchman to employ dogs to perform light mechanical work. On the top of the driving wheel is a little box or crib in which the unfortunate animal is placed. The dog in trying to advance up an inclined surface turns the wheel by the force of its weight, very much as the treadmill is made to rotate, only the dog is outside the wheel and stands on an endless belt.

Hamburg sent out 9,275 vessels, with an aggregate of 6,248,275 tons, during 1894, while 7,471 loaded vessels, with 5,812,312 tons of cargo entered the port, besides 1,694 vessels in ballast; 71 per cent. of the vessels entering and clearing were steamers. Of the arrivals 2,611 vessels (529,274 tons) were from Germany, 4,071 vessels (3,420,590 tons) from the rest of Europe and 1,383 vessels (2,278,747 tons) from countries outside of Europe.

The speed with which Australian mining camps suddenly develop into large cities is shown by Coolgardie, the center of the new mining district of Western Australia, that is on the edge of a great desert. Two years ago it was unknown to the world. On Wednesday a fire burned a whole block in the center of the town, and the loss is estimated at \$1,250,000. The same wonderful development is also seen in South Africa. It rivals even the mushroom growth of California cities in pioneer days.

**RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Frostbites, Chilblains, Toothache, Headache, Asthma, DIFFICULT BREATHING.**

**CURES THE WORST PAINS IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.**

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Stomach Aches, Neuralgia, Headaches, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulence, and all internal pains.

It is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Aches and all other maladies, but it is the best and easiest to use.

**PILLS** quickly relieve Readily Relieved.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

### BRIEF HINTS AS TO THEIR SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

**A Keenly Farm Barn at Small Cost—Honey Must Be Kept in a Dry Place—How to Keep Dressed Pork—Economy in Wintering Stock.**

**A Convenient Barn.** In the accompanying illustrations are given the elevation and the interior arrangement of a farm barn that probably gives the most room for the money of any that could be devised. Its square construction and flat roofs permit all

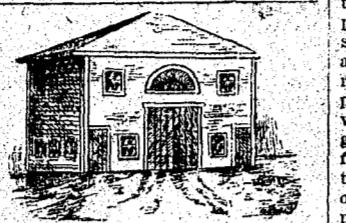


FIG. 1. PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF BARN.

the hay and fodder to be placed above the first floor, thus leaving this entire floor free for the quartering of stock, while the cellar below can be utilized for the storing of roots, which should form no inconsiderable part of the feed consumed by the stock, and for the storage of the manure, the root cellar being, of course, separated from the manure pit by a tight wall. A perspective view of the barn is shown in Fig. 1.

Such a barn is excellently adapted for the keeping of sheep, three sides of it being devoted to the pens for these, while the feeding of all the sheep can be done from the main floor; or, it can be very well made to serve the purpose of a dairy barn, with a silo in one corner, extending from a cemented floor in the cellar to the hay and fodder floor. When arranged for sheep, the pens can be advantageously arranged, as shown in Fig. 2, each pen having communication with the neighboring pen, and also with the feeding floor. An inside feeding rack may be used, into which hay and other fodder can be pitched directly from the feeding floor, and this, in some respects, is the best plan to pursue, for it permits a tight board fence

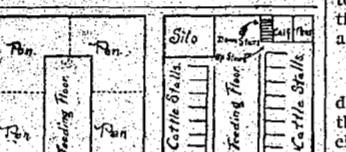


FIG. 2. FLOOR PLAN FOR SHEEP BARN.

between the feeding floor and the pens, to a height of three feet or so, thus keeping the lambs from coming through from the pens to the feeding floor and soiling the floor and hay. But if the flocks are fed directly from this floor, let a perpendicular opening be provided for each sheep to feed through, rather than the long horizontal opening provided by the removal of one board from the partition, which is so commonly seen, but which necessitates the wearing off of all the wool above the sheep's necks to the loss of the wool and to the sheep's manifest disfigurement.

**Irrigation by Pumping Plants.** The New England Homestead publishes an article on irrigation by pumping plants. The belief is expressed that "certainly it will pay every grower of fruits and vegetables to study carefully into the cost of irrigation by means of a pump or pump where the gravity method cannot be used. And even for general crop irrigation will often pay." Droughts are too frequent to go uninsured against by any farmer who is doing much business. With the improved hydraulic rams of to-day or the various engines, windmills, etc., it ought to be possible to obtain at small cost an outfit that would pay for itself during a drought and perhaps be available at other times for other purposes."

**Silo for Six Cows.** A correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman, having asked about the expediency of building a silo for six cows, received the reply that it will depend upon circumstances, and that, if he is apt to have "catching weather" in haying, or expects to depend upon feeding rather than pasturing in summer, a silo will be found very convenient. The trouble would be that the pit would have to be very narrow, not more than eight feet in diameter. Two such pits, each sixteen feet deep, would probably answer. Larger pits would expose more surface than six cows could keep eaten down so as to prevent waste.

**Steam Can-washing.** A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker recommends can steaming stations for washing milk cans. He says: Condensers and creameries wash cans for their patrons, but we can hardly hope to have the city dealers wash ours. It seems to me, however, that it would be to the mutual advantage of producer and dealer to establish a co-operative washing system, as it would not only result in a great improvement in keeping qualities of much of the milk, but would lighten the labor on the farm, and go a long ways toward making the vexatious milk business a little more pleasant.

**Hedge and Wire Fence.** If the hedge is a little defective, run two or three barbed wires through its length. Barberry makes a beautiful hedge, and is strong enough for practical purposes with the added wires. It seems useless to set out new roots of the same shrubbery where the old has been destroyed.

**Make Mellow Seed-bed.** No matter what kind of crop may be grown, the first essential to success is a fine seed bed. When the soil is made very fine for the reception of the seed, and free from clods or lumps, the seed will be covered more completely, and germinate more readily.

**Grow Crops that Are Wanted.** If some crops sell at a low price, other crops are more profitable. The farmer should be always ready to make a change for the better, and should be informed in regard to the demands of the market. Grow the most profitable crops, if it can be done.

**Eggs in One Basket.** I am aware that few farmers made much money in 1893. But most farmers learned a grist of lessons. It does not seem probable that we go straight ahead, committing the same blunders; but we shall see, says E. P. Powell. The chief of these is a persistent trusting our fate to a single crop. Men are abundant hereabout who last year raised from 500 to 1,500 bushels of potatoes. These, at half-dollar per bushel,

would have paid exceedingly well; but at 18 and 20 cents have not paid at all. Had these men divided their labor between potatoes, beans, peas, oats and root crops and cereals, they would have been sure of at least a fair margin.

### Land for Onions.

The black vegetable soil commonly known as muck is the best for this vegetable. It must, however, be thoroughly drained and well manured, or—which is better—fertilized, which has the advantage of preventing weeds, that are the worst pest of the onion-grower, and very costly to get rid of, says the Maryland Farmer. Absolutely clean ground is indispensable to success of onions. The safest method is to plant the sets, or small onions of the previous year, which are sold by the seeds men. Or they may be grown by any one sowing seed thickly, at the rate of sixty to seventy pounds of seed per acre in the spring. By July the tops will dry, when the small onions are gathered and dried, and kept dry until fall, when they may be planted where the winter is mild, and will make large onions by the middle of the next summer. Ten bushels of sets will plant an acre in rows of a foot apart, and the onions gathered in the fall. Seven pounds of seed are required to sow an acre in rows of a foot apart. It is necessary to keep the rows wholly free from weeds by repeated hand-weeding.

**Economy in Wintering Stock.** In my travels for many winters in institute work I have watched the practice on hundreds of farms, and the number of farmers who draw fodder from the fields each day as wanted, and feed it on the ground, and who allow their cattle to drink ice water, and to roam over the farm in all weather.

Even on those farms where there are good barns, and the cattle are stabled at night, they are often turned out early in the morning, and in all weather must shift as best they may, and after filling with ice water may be seen hugging the fence "with cringing back and closely gathered feet, waiting with dumb endurance for the night."

If there was no other loss than that of the extra food required to maintain vital heat, I believe it would amount to fully one-third; but there is in addition a loss of food trampled under foot and a loss of manure. Exchange.

### Keeping Pork.

As soon as the animal heat is out of a dressed hog, cut it and put into a barrel the pieces to be cured, says the Massachusetts Ploughman. Make a brine; for two hogs, four pounds of brown sugar, red pepper, a little saltpetre, water enough to cover meat, and salt enough to carry an egg. Pour this on the meat boiling hot. Let meat stand in the brine four weeks, draw and smoke for several days; then hang up to dry. Soon as the pork is dry, put each piece into a heavy unbleached muslin poke and hang up in the granary or some other dry, cool place, before any flies are about. In cutting, use a meat saw, cutting across the bone; this not only saves waste, but looks nicer served.

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**Power of the Wind.** Power enough to do all the farm work is blowing over our heads, rushing between the river banks and sloping down from overhead. When nature has been once broken to harness, the farmer will have little to do but hold the reins.

## GOLD AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

### And the Best Way to Get There Is Over the Santa Fe Route.

The fabulously rich gold mining district of Cripple Creek, Colo., is attracting hundreds of people. By spring the rush bids fair to be enormous. That there is an abundance of gold there is demonstrated beyond doubt.

To reach Cripple Creek take the Santa Fe Route from Chicago or Kansas City.

The only standard gauge line direct to the camp. Through Pullman sleepers and free chair cars. The Santa Fe lands you right in the heart of Cripple Creek.

Inquire of nearest ticket agent, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., T. & S. P. R. R., Monadnock Block, Chicago.

Walter Baker & Co., Limited, Dorchester, Mass., the well-known manufacturer of Breakfast Cocoa and other Cocoa and Chocolate preparations, have an extraordinary collection of medals and diplomas awarded at the great international and other exhibitions in Europe and America. The house has had uninterrupted prosperity for nearly a century and a quarter, and is now not only the oldest but the largest establishment of the kind on this continent. The high degree of perfection which the company has attained in its manufactured products is the result of long experience combined with an intelligent use of the new forces which are constantly being introduced to increase the power and improve the quality of production, and cheapen the cost to the consumer.

The full strength and the exquisite natural flavor of the raw material are preserved unimpaired in all of Walter Baker & Company's preparations; so that their products may truly be said to form the standard for purity and excellence.

In view of the many imitations of the name, labels and wrappers on their goods consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine articles made at Dorchester, Mass.

### A Trip to the Garden Spots of the South.

On March 10, tickets will be sold from principal cities, towns and villages of the North, to all points on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and a portion of Kentucky, at one single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good to return within thirty days, on payment of \$2 to agent at destination, and will allow stop-over at any points on the south-bound trip. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or J. K. Ridgely, N. W. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

**DETERGENT'S ELECTRIC SOAP** has been issued for 10 cents. Each year's sales have increased. In 1893 sales were 2,047,020 boxes. Superior quality and absolute purity, made this possible.

**DR. WILSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN** is the best and most effective remedy for children. It is a simple syrup, containing 100 grains of opium, 10 grains of camphor, 10 grains of bellflower, 10 grains of white poppy, 10 grains of orange flower, 10 grains of lavender, 10 grains of mint, 10 grains of rosemary, 10 grains of mint, 10 grains of mint, 10 grains of mint, 10 grains of

## AMONG THE CUBANS.

TRAITS OF THE PEOPLE WHO ARE FIGHTING FOR LIBERTY.

Houses of the Rich and Poor in Havana—in the Streets—Courting Among the Young Folks.

The Cuban house of the better class is of the ordinary, typical construction. It is enormously heavy, built of adobe or soft stone, to withstand earthquakes and to resist heat. The rooms are enormous, with ceiling from 15 to 20 or 25 feet high, all floors, even in the bed-rooms, being of stone, and the windows covered with great iron bars. These windows have a grecian suggestion of cells, dispensed only by the artful glance or laughter of the women who stand peering out or recline languidly on swinging hammocks or rockers within.

They are the courting places of the youth of the island, and are, curiously enough, preferred, because the whispered confidences there are free from the presence of parents or any guardian, which is inevitable when the young couple meet within the house. The young man, standing outside the hars after day, is known to every neighbor and passer-by as the señorita's sweetheart.

The houses of the lower class look no different from without, but are awful within, and there the cause of Havana's scourges of yellow fever is at once apparent. The city is badly drained. The bay, with no free course of water, and comparatively little tide, is a reservoir, uncleansed, of the city's offal. It breeds disease, and in squalor where personal uncleanness is added to the perils incurred by municipal neglect, the houses of the poor have become incubators of pestilence.

In the day time few people, except those in business or "common folks," are seen in the streets of Havana. The sun is always hot. At night, when the military bands play in the park, the town turns out, and then the Spanish and Cuban girls and women, under the inevitable mantilla, and a few with their sweethearts, are there in all their native glory. It is a display of evening dress out of doors. It is not a polite society of Havana. It is a laughing, chattering company, mindful of nothing but the pleasure of nonsensical gossip, brightened now by a liberal scattering of uniforms of officers from the thirty regiments defending the city, and yet the restraints of respectability are not too tightly drawn, nor do they deprive the crowd of some of the most beautiful girls of Havana.

Curiously enough, the young men and the girls seldom walk together. If they do it is a fair presumption that serious matters between them have been canvassed by the parents on both sides, and that the church has been consulted and signified its approval. The conditions of courtship are unfavorable to even innocent flirtations, and the Spanish character has brought into its everyday life many difficulties to discourage an insincere lover.

An evening in such a company, the air filled with voices that drown the music, the black sky spangled with stars as brilliant as they are in the tropics, will long be remembered. Although Havana is in a sense besieged, although Gomez with the insurgent army is burning towns so near the city that the glare may be seen on the sky at night, although wounded and dying soldiers are brought in on every train that the troops can get through, and the war and its horrors might be supposed to be on every tongue, no one thinks of it, and it is a gala night. Tomorrow is permitted to take care of itself.

Sunday is Havana's holiday. There are no bull fights going on now, as the people are too poor from the war to support them. But there are other amusements, so that Sunday maintains a violent contrast with the rest of the week. Every store, nearly, is open. The newspapers are published in editions throughout the day. The cafes are filled from morning till night. The one theater which has not succumbed to the depression puts on the best operas and sells every seat. It is a day to entertain and pay calls and spend hours in the parks. So much license is given to every form of recreation on Sunday, that it is actually possible to go out of the city for several miles into the country without disturbance from the soldiery, despite the war.

As for the churches, thousands of women religiously attend. In Cuba the church and her children are a woman's life. She soon loses her husband as her companion in the home. She does not read. She never heard of a New Woman. She has her little circle of friends like herself, and some day dies. But she has been faithful to the church, and the most striking thing about a service in the great Cathedral is the presence of the women of Havana and the absence of the men.

The lottery is the curse of Havana. One of the first cries heard on the street in the morning is the shrill voice of a Cuban yelling that he has lottery tickets for sale. It is often the last sound heard at night. In the cafes, women annoy incessantly, offering any part, from one-tenth to a whole ticket or more. In the stores some one gently touches your arm. It is a lottery ticket peddler. As the theater crowd comes out, the rabbler is not cab driver and newsboy, but lottery ticket sellers. A card is sent to your room in the hotel. Its strange name indicates the courteous attention of some citizen, who bows low, smiles, talks of the weather and the beauties of Havana, and then offers to sell a lottery ticket. In the Botanical Gardens, at the Custom House gates, at the very Cathedral doors, the long yellow sheets are thrust into every face till it would seem that all Cuba must gamble to support so formidable a company of fakirs.

All other storekeepers are courteous and unobtrusive. They are so polite that one feels as if he were rudely trespassing in entering their stores to purchase. Money is generally plentiful in Havana, and as there is not a savings bank in the island, and Cubans are born spendthrifts, it is striking to note the general excellence of everything offered for sale. American goods are the favorite. French and English wares are popular but everything is of the highest grade, and a native or

Spaniard will never buy anything but the best.

A visitor experiences great difficulty in purchasing anything characteristically Cuban in the stores, but that is because Cuba produces only two things, sugar and tobacco, and buys everything she uses—even buys back her sugar refined.—New York Mail and Express.

### A RATCATCHER'S SECRET.

His Way of Clearing a Place of These Pests.

"I'm rough on rats, I am; yes, sir; my name is Joe Peoples, and I catches rats. Look here," said Mr. Peoples slowly drew a hand from one of his capacious trousers-pockets, and that hand firmly held an enormous rat. It (the rat) blinked and wriggled slightly, after which it remained quiet. The man put it back in his pocket. As he did so, it was noticeable that he allowed the rat to slip out of his hand into his pocket instead of plucking his hand in and drawing it away. He appeared to be fairly infested with rats, for he had one or more in each pocket, large enough to hold one. He even took one out of his sleeve, and it is possible that he had one in the crown of his hat. He was an odd-looking character. He had unmistakably the air of a sailor; his expressions were sailor-like, and his critical observations of ships in the river smacked of long sea experience.

"See that 'ere bark over yonder," said Mr. Peoples. "She was alive with rats, forward and aft, 'twixt decks and in the hold. Well, I cleaned every rat out of that bark in less'n four days' time. You ask the mate about it."

Mr. Peoples mentioned several vessels, including a well-known coast steamer, and several boats which he had cleared of rats in no case taking over ten days' time.

"How do I do it? Well, y'see, that would be heavin' the whole thing overboard, as far as my profit is concerned. It took me a long time to learn how. I am the only one in it at the present time, and I make bread and butter for Mrs. Peoples and me out of it. It's not strictly 'ong-tong, but there's money in it and it's interestin'. There's no four-footed thing on earth that's up more dodges and up to more tricks than an old bald-headed rat. He winks at poison and laughs at traps.

"No, I never poisons 'em. More will come, and you have the dead one lyin' round between floors. I don't trap 'em, either, only a few that I fixes up and turns loose again. Now, if you won't give it away, I'll let you on to part of the scheme. You see this big fellow. I just caught him up to the Hotel this morning. He was too smart for a trap, but I had him caught him with my hands before he could get back to the hole. Now, I'm goin' to give him a torch and a bell to carry, and I'll dip 'im all over in something else that I won't tell you about, and then to-night I'll take him back to the hotel and let him go free.

"I mean by 'torch' that I'll paint his back with phosphorus paint, so he'll be a 'beautiful sight and shinin' light' in every rat-hole he gets into, and by 'bell' I mean a geneoone bell, like this." Here the rat-catcher drew from his pocket a tiny round bell, like a sleigh bell, but smaller. "This 'ere bell I'll fix around his neck with a wire, so even if the phosphorus wears off, he'll still be able to surprise his mates wherever he goes. Course, he feels scabby and friendly-like, in spite of the fix he is in, and wants to get back to his mates and spin a yarn to 'em, maybe, about his funny adventure with the ratcatcher. But his mates, they don't recognize him. They give him the marble heart. They don't like his burnin' back, nor his alarm bell, and what's more than anything else, they don't like the smell of him. He smells like thousand ferrets. All his mates will leave in a body as he comes around; he'll keep tryin' to get with 'em, and finally it'll end by every last rat leavin' the ship or the buildin'. I've known 'em to jump overboard and drown if they couldn't get off any other way. And they won't come back for a long time. You see, that stuf I soak the rat in scents up every hole, and runaway he goes through, like a ferret would, only worse, and my doctor rat goes over every rat-promenade of the place chasin' his friends before they leave the ship or the buildin'. No rat will allow himself to go into any place where he smells a ferret. No he. He just winks one eye and says: 'I don't think this place good for my health, and gets out.'—Portland Oregonian.

### The Germ Theory.

What the world owes to Louis Pasteur the world's great vocabulary is incompetent to express. Through his researches, and those of the students who have come after him, the light has been turned upon what has hitherto been total darkness. Doubt, experiments and uncertainty have given way to precision and accuracy in diagnosis.

As the farmer knows that the chin-chin bug is the cause of his withered crops, so the physician knows that the bacillus of certain diseases brings about certain symptoms. The microscope is the physician's reliance. A few drops of blood, a bit of tissue, a little perspiration brought under the eye of this magic assistant will tell him at once the cause and progress of the disease. And it is not alone the physician who benefits by this knowledge. The farmer, the vineyardist, the dairymen, the stockrider, the cultivator of the silk-worm and the entomologist are alike indebted to the discoverer of the germ origin of disease for invaluable aids in their business. A necessity of the near future is an improvement in microscopes and their cheapening, so that knowledge of germs may become more widespread. Every township should have its bacteriologist and its microscope equipment. There is no study more interesting, and none that is so important to humanity.—New York Ledger.

Remarkable Relic in an Indian Mound

In an old Indian mound, near Cedarville, O., there has been found a stone image of a woman in a sitting posture. It is smooth and beautifully carved, well proportioned and shows the features clearly and regularly. It is believed to date back to the time of the Shepherd Kings in Egypt, many centuries prior to the mound-builders.

## FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

### ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMER.

Remedy for Potato Blights—Some Home Fertilizers—Paralysis in Pigs—The Necessity for Carding Cows.

### REMEDY FOR POTATO BEETLES.

The use of paris green mixed with dry plaster in the proportion of one tablespoonful to half a bushel of the plaster, is the best application to destroy the insects. Or the paris green may be stirred in water, with a little molasses to suspend it, and this is sprayed on the leaves. It should be done when the insects are newly hatched and gathered in the top leaves of the stems. The poison has no effect whatever on the tubers.

### SOME HOME-FERTILIZERS.

To purchase fertilizers and liquid manure to allow a lease in the plant food. Fertilizers will always prove beneficial; but the first duty is to save all materials that will add to the manure pile. When the liquid is lost by not using a sufficiency of absorbents, the most valuable portion of the manure will have gone with it, as the liquids contain a larger proportion of nitrogen than the solids, and they can easily be saved with as little labor as is required to the solids.

### PARALYSIS IN PIGS.

This common disease is the effect of inflammation of the membrane covering the spinal nerve, by which the action of the muscles connected with this nerve by its branches is interfered with.

Want of proper nutrition

may cause such a weakness in the general health that the whole nervous system is weakened, and this part of the animal feels the result most.

The remedy is to change the food, giving that which is sour, but the most digestible and nutritious. Ground oats, with bran, mixed with sweet skimmed milk will be suitable food; one feed a day of whole oats may be given. In each of the soft feeds give one dose of this mixture: Four ounces of sulphate of iron, finely powdered, and one ounce of ox vomica, well mixed together, and divided into forty-eights parts, twice a day. To be sure of an even division, make it in this way. Spread the mixture on a sheet of paper, quite evenly, squaring the edges, then mark out evenly six divisions one way and eight the other, and wrap each in a separate piece of paper, folding it safely. This dose is for one pig.

### NECESSITY FOR CARDING COWS.

The skin of an animal is an active excreting agent, and a large quantity of foul matter is thus removed by it from the blood. All this matter will dry on the skin and if not removed frequently will cover it and clog the numerous pores by which the excrement escapes.

This dried matter is most easily loosened by the card made of fine wires, and acting like a comb, and a stiff brush then completes the cleansing of the skin by removing these loosened scales. Besides, the skin is continually changing, scales of dried tissue loosening in the form of dandruff, while new tissue is formed under them. It is in this way that in time the whole of the skin is renewed. All this dead and impure matter acts as a ferment on milk, and will cause it to sour and take on an unpleasant odor very quickly. Thus it is not only necessary to keep the cows clean, but to remove this matter from the skin before each milking, by the use of a card and brush.

### CHURNING IN THE WINTER.

It is not the manner of churning so much as the management of the milk in cold weather that makes trouble in getting the butter. These requisites are indispensable to easy and successful churning: First, the cow must not be exposed to the cold, but have a good warm stable, and not be forced to drink ice-cold water or have frozen food.

Otherwise the oily parts of the food that goes to make butter fats will be spent in maintaining the warmth of the cow and neutralizing the cold, and the cream, of course, will have but little butter in it, and that little will be hard to get out of it. Next, the milk must not be frozen, but kept at not less than 65 degrees and the cream the same.

Then the cream will be ripe in the summer, and the churning will be as easy as then. It may not be quite as easy if the cow is fed on dry food altogether, as the fat is cut hay, wetted with warm water, and six or eight pounds of cornmeal, nothing else, daily—or even more if the cow be a large milker—but otherwise there will be no difference on account of the season.

Then the cream being slightly sour, and of a satiny appearance as it is poured into the churn, and churned in a room as warm as it is—that is, not less than 62 degrees or even 65 degrees—the butter will come in the same time and as good and as certainly as if it were midsummer. The time for keeping milk for cream at the temperature named is thirty-six hours, and the cream will ripen for churning at the same temperature in the same time. But if this temperature is changed there is no certain rule that can be given. If the cow makes very hard butter, it is a good thing to give her two pounds of cotton-seed meal daily, or churn at 70 degrees.

### RENOVATING OLD APPLE ORCHARDS.

The almost universal complaint of apple-growers throughout the Central, Middle and Eastern States is that the old orchards seem to have run out; at least, they no longer bear profitable crops. Elaborate investigations have been made by the Cornell Experiment Station, and many observations by New England commercial horticulturists, and they agree in ascribing the trouble largely to exhaustion of soil and lack of culture. This matter has been thoroughly discussed at horticultural and other meetings in the past year and during the present year. All testimony goes to show that where the land is capable of being plowed, it should be thoroughly worked. Even an old orchard that has long been in grass is benefited rather than injured by

the breaking of roots, which a thorough plowing for the first time accomplishes. This is contrary to the general impression. Even J. H. Hale said to the Connecticut Board of Agriculture that he doubted whether it would be best for him to pursue this plan in an old orchard he had just bought, but J. H. Merriman said he had done just this with an old orchard. He thoroughly plowed, dressed liberally with unleached wood ashes and stable manure, and kept the cultivator going up to July. Result: Over 1,000 barrels of choice red Baldwins, sold at good prices, from seventeen acres that previously was of little value.

All experience goes to show that sod treatment of an apple orchard is a revival of the time when orchards were mere incidental accessories to the farm, and when the destiny of the apple was the cider barrel." Neglect of tillage or cultivation is the most universal fault. The tillage should begin early in the season, should be applied to the entire surface, and should be so done as to keep the land in fine and uniform tilth. Professor Bailey says this tillage should be stopped in late summer or early fall, but the experience of several large and successful commercial orchardists favors stopping culture early in July. If weeds come up after culture ceases, mow them for a month before they have gone to seed. All authorities agree that only hoed crops should be grown in the orchard, and only such as can be harvested by midsummer, while it is better not to grow any. Never seed to grass or grain, which occupies the whole land and takes up the moisture the trees so much require. Irrigation is advised where practicable during the June drought, and to those who live by the sea connection that no other nation in the world possesses.

The recent poultry show in New York city calls attention to the high virtues of the hen. She contributes over \$135,000,000 to the annual production of the United States alone. In all parts of the globe she is patiently, steadily and steadfastly toiling for the health, wealth and happiness of the human race. She has caused the rise and growth of that worthy class, the chicken farmers. They are as a class quiet, peaceful and contented as their hens. All honor to the hen and to those who live by her industry.

A recent traveler is reported to have said that the Icelanders, who number 72,000, have a better average cultivation than any European people. There are 287 churches, 12 of them of stone, 240 of wood, and 29 of turf. Only 51 of them possess a harmonium, and even the cathedral of Reikjavik has no organ, but only a large harmonium. Church services after the Lutheran form are well attended, and the Bible is diligently read, though the children do not receive education in schools, but from parents and ministers.

Here in America, as in every other civilized country, the authorities offer a pecuniary reward for the finding and the recovery of a drowned person, a corpse being, therefore, of greater financial value to boatmen than a rescue. The French Government has now inaugurated a scheme for providing a monetary reward for the saving of people from drowning, and the innovation is one which merits the consideration of our authorities here, since to a man who has a starving family at home the temptation to allow a person to drown for the sake of securing the reward granted for the finding of a corpse is so great that it may prove in some cases beyond the power of resistance.

Belgium has over 50,000 draught dogs, drawing milk and vegetable carts and other light vehicles, being generally assisted therein by the able-bodied Belgian woman, who adds to that function the auxiliary one of distributor and purveyor. There is a regular dog market, where the animals can be purchased cheaply, and they are important factors in the industry of the various towns and municipalities. They are more abundantly used in Belgium than in any other European country, though the local economist argues that it would be judicious to gradually substitute for them small horses and donkeys, on the ground that when the latter were worn out they would be convertible to good, merchantable sausages, while such a use of the dog encounters an obstinate and irrational local prejudice.

There is a unique war being waged in the household of Claus Spreckels, the millionaire sugar refiner. Two years ago he gave each of his sons \$600,000. They were not satisfied with this trifle and rebelled. In order to pacify them the old man sold them three-quarters of the stock in his Hawaiian Commercial Company for something over a million dollars, payable in three installments. This did not have the desired effect, and the two young men packed up and left their father. The latter tried to prevent his sons from raising the money by getting the promise of all the money lenders in San Francisco not to lend them any money. They, however, raised the money somehow, and now seem victorious. Claus Spreckels landed in New York more than half a century ago with wooden shoes on his feet and \$3 in his pocket. His life has been one of continual struggle, until now he is the recognized "sugar king" of the continent.

If a hen and chickens are placed in a yard or confined on a small plot, every blade of grass and every weed will be destroyed. When hens are confined in yards they are soon clean and bare of vegetation. When the hens are on a range they also destroy thousands of young weeds, which is not noticeable, but is, nevertheless, the case.

Many a hen has been unjustly condemned for breaking eggs in the nest while setting. Often the nests are made so deep and with sides so steep that the eggs roll to the center and the hen cannot spread out as she should for incubation. The eggs are easily broken under such circumstances, and the hen is blamed for the shortsightedness of her keeper.

In shipping live poultry have the coops high enough that they can stand up; low coops are cruel and there is danger of suffocation. For the same reasons do not overcrowd. A fine coop of hens will be depreciated if a number of cocks are among them; keep them separate. Contrive to have them arrive in market in the middle of the week; receipts increase toward the last of the week; and Monday there is some stock left over from Saturday, usually. Nor is Monday a good day to sell poultry.

### Feuds Merely Family Affairs.

"On account of the feuds, Eastern Kentucky is popularly supposed to be extremely lawless," said C. R. Crandall of Louisville, Ky., a town on the Big Sandy River, in the heart of the feud-burdened district of the State, to a party of friends at the Metropolitan.

"As a matter of fact, strangers are as safe there as in any section of the United States. It is a peculiar condition, unknown anywhere else, more like the Corsican vendettas than any other feuds, but differing from those. The men who do the killing are not desperadoes in the ordinary acceptance of that term, and human life is as safe with them as on the streets of Washington, except that when trouble arises between men, their families are involved, and then begins a war of extermination, which is handed down from one generation to another. Except as to members of the family against whom the enmity exists, these men are peaceable, law-abiding citizens."—Washington Star.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Antarctic exploration is agitating the minds of would-be European discoverers at the present time to a notable degree. The Royal Geographical Society of London is now endeavoring to raise funds to fit out an expedition. A similar society in Belgium will send a ship to south polar regions in June